

We are indebted to our old friend, Wm. L. Leland, for late Cincinnati papers.

Mr. L. Leland has our thanks for late papers.

Last night the river was rising slowly and towards night it commenced falling. What weather!

You want to get a handsome and stylishly finished valentine, go to R. H. Singleton's, at the Postoffice Building.

Mr. S. also has on hand a large stock of books, stationery, etc.

Mr. L. Leland, at No. 224 Cherry St., received Godey's Lady's Book for Feb. Go and get it, and anything else you want in his line.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND.—Yesterday morning Judge Brier found, in front of his office, a pocket-book containing a money pass and a small sum of money. The owner can get it by calling on the judge at his office, on Cherry street.

EDWARD F. EVANS, a member of Anderson Troop, died in this city last Sunday night, at the boarding house of Mr. JOHN REDDICK, on the corner of Philadelphia, in which he leaves a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

The Denderick was the scene of a "knock out and drag out" last night at nine o'clock. The Provost Guard were rather in coming to the scene of action. The efficiency is badly needed in this line of the service. Let us have it, immediately.

SHIRISH AT NOLENSVILLE.—Last evening two companies of Col. LAMMAN's command came up with a lot of WHEELER's forces in the vicinity of Nolensville, and a brisk little skirmish ensued. Five rebels were wounded and captured. No loss on STRADMAN'S side.

COAL.—Our citizens will be delighted to know that Messrs. CONRAD & STEVENS have just received a large lot of coal which they will sell cheap. Leave your orders at No. 14, Market street. They are under obligations to the enterprising firm for a sample of their coal, and will pronounce to be a superior article. We are glad to learn that the government has, also, received enough to supply its wants.

THEATRE.—Though the weather was inclement last night there was a large audience in attendance at the theatre. HATTIE BERNARD made a charming little devil. Indeed, she is a charming creature, anyhow. The "Irish Heiress" as well received, with HAMILTON as Charles Paragon and EVERETT as Sam. To-night Mr. and Mrs. HARRY JORDAN make their first appearance before a Nashville audience. The drama of "Pyrrhus" and the laughable farce of "Zozo" will be presented on this occasion, with a full cast of the entire company.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are fortunate in having such tentative and popular conductors as W. W. SWENY, W. H. TAYLOR and FRED. HENRY have shown themselves to be, Mr. A. H. HAYNES, conductor on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is also a favorite with the traveling public. One of the Union Express has recently been abroad on these roads, and we speak what we know to be the truth.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Last Sunday night a shooting occurred at the boarding-house Mrs. ALLEN, on Church street, between Mr. LEFFTRICK and Capt. PUTMAN, of the 5th Ohio Regiment. They were contending on politics. The Captain declared he was in favor of LINCOLN's policy. Mr. LEFFTRICK remarked that he was as good a Union man as anybody, and that an advocate of LINCOLN's course was no better than a secessionist. The Captain called him a "d-d lie" and drew a pistol. LEFFTRICK said he was unarmed, and Mrs. ALLEN interfered, and quiet was restored—the Captain remarking that he would settle the affair some other time. Capt. PUTMAN then walked to the front door. Mr. LEFFTRICK passed out by him and on reaching the pavement, turned and said that he was afraid of "no d-d lie." The Captain thereupon drew his pistol and fired at LEFFTRICK three times, hitting him once in the right breast. The wound is an ugly and painful one, but Dr. BUCHANAN, the attending physician, does not think it will prove mortal. Captain PUTMAN, we learn, made his escape and is now in Murfreesboro'. The military will of course investigate the matter, and see that justice is done to all parties.

We got the above information from an eyewitness and believe it to be correct.

We publish the following part of Judge Brier's charge to the Grand Jury, because it relates to a subject that is of deep interest to the people of Tennessee. It is to be earnestly hoped that the civil and military authorities will understand alike what policy is to be pursued in regard to the negro question, and that they will not conflict with each other in its execution:

The Slave Policy.

Then, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, under this head and class, of offences against the public peace and economy is that class of offences committed by and against slave and free persons of color, and such offences as are connected therewith committed or allowed to be committed by the owners and others; in short,

THE SLAVE POLICY OF TENNESSEE.

This question, under existing circumstances has given the Court more trouble and perplexity than all others connected with the Criminal Law. The Court has determined, however, to charge the law as it is written, and abide the consequences. And shall call upon and request the Grand Jury to carry out in good faith this and all other laws given them in charge; at least as far as practicable.

This is the only relief we can have or expect. Then let us firmly discharge our solemn duty, and administer the law as we find it.

Then first is sedition. (Code, Sec. 4705.)

"If any free person aid or assist, or in any wise concerned with a slave, in any actual or meditated rebellion or insurrection against the white inhabitants of this State, or against the laws and government thereof, or in any manner advises, consults, or plots with any slave, for the purpose of encouraging, inciting, or aiding, or assisting in any such rebellion or insurrection, either actual or meditated, such free person, on conviction, shall suffer death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, at the discretion of the jury trying him."

"2d. No white person can intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or other person of mixed negro blood, to the third generation inclusive; and any such marriage is absolutely null and void; and the parties to any such attempted marriage, the clerk who issues the license, and the minister or magistrate who presumes to perform the marriage ceremony, are each guilty of a misdemeanor; they are also liable in an action for damages."

(See Sec. 4924 to 4927 inclusive.) Sec. 26 23.

"No slave shall maliciously or wilfully set fire to, burn, or attempt to burn any barn, stable, crib, or out-house, gin-house, manufactory, establishment, bridge, steamboat, or lighter, or any valuable building, or any building containing valuable property therein; or any stack of grain, fodder, straw, or hay; or any water-craft. Such offence shall be punished in such manner, not extending to life or limb, as the jury in their discretion may affix."

Still there are higher grades of offences, when committed by slaves, declared capital, which are to be punished with death by hanging.

(Sec. 2625.) To wit: Murder; assault upon a free white person with intent to commit murder in the first degree; being accessory, before the fact, to murder in the first degree; preparing, exhibiting, or being accessory to the administering any poison with intent to kill; rape committed upon a free white female; assault with violence and force with intent to commit such rape; having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with a free white female under twelve years of age; robbery, arson, and burglary.

There are diverse other offences when committed by slaves to be punished with death in the discretion of the jury trying the same, some of which are set forth in Sec. 2626 to 2628 inclusive. There are also numerous other offences when committed by slaves to be punished by magistrates, which I need not call your attention to.

4thly. Giving passes (or free passes as they are called) to slaves.

Sec. 2658. "No person shall give or cause to be given to any slave a forged pass or certificate, stating or implying that he is free, or other instrument of writing for the purpose of aiding or assisting him in running away from his master or owner."

Sec. 2659. "No person shall secretly, conceal or in any manner harbor or protect any runaway, knowing him to be a runaway slave."

Sec. 2660. "No person shall, directly or indirectly, tempt or persuade a slave to leave his master's service with intent or design to carry him out of the State, or to deprive the true owner of such slave, nor harbor or conceal him for that intent or purpose; besides being liable for damages, every such offender, upon conviction, shall be sent to the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years."

So, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you see it is quite a dangerous business to aid or assist a runaway slave in any manner. Again:

Sec. 2624. "Any free person of color who writes for or furnishes a slave with a pass, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes and imprisoned not less than one month."

It is not lawful to receive and carry slaves from one point to another without authority of their masters.

Sec. 2665. "And such offences as set forth in this section to be presented without a presentment, and the fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and imprisoned not less than three nor more than six months, and moreover liable for damages."

5th. Sec. 2769 to 2773 inclusive: "No free person shall buy from or sell to a slave any goods, commodities, or other things, without a written permit from the master, setting forth the article to be bought or sold, except articles of the slave's own manufacture, to be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50."

Sec. 2881. "No person, without the owner's consent, shall sell, loan, or give to any slave any gun, pistol, or sword, or dirk, or other dangerous weapon. Punishment—fine and imprisonment."

6th. It is unlawful to hire a slave his

own time, or wilfully to suffer a slave to own any property, or to trade in "spirituous liquors, provisions, or any other property, nor as if a free person of color to live to himself, or to hire himself out, or to work or labor, or to spend his or her time, or any other act.

Every such offender to be presented or indicted, and for each offence fined not less than \$5; nor to assemble in unusual numbers, or at suspicious times and places on premises, &c. (Sec. 2691.)

Again, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is not sufficient for a slave to say that he is free, that he is emancipated by law, and has remained here. It can not be done in accordance with the Statutes of Tennessee. See Sec. 2726. If so and he remains here twenty days after notice, he is liable to be indicted or presented, and sent to the penitentiary.

Again, it is against the policy of the country for owners of slaves to free or emancipate them, and permit them to remain in this State. In the first place, it can not be done, that is, they can not be liberated unless by the permission of the State. Sec. 2693. The State can not consent unless they be removed from the State.

A master or owner cannot by will or deed free his slaves, and turn them loose upon this community.

The law thus laid down, and charged upon, is in many instances evaded, and attempted, slaves permitted to hire their own time by some man or person pretending to have control over them; some act as free persons of color under cover of a deed or will, and some person pretends to control them. This is injurious to other slaves. In all such cases the negroes are not free, and the owners are liable to be presented and indicted.

Again, gentlemen, the policy and economy of this country forbid this course, and for this the State laws should be executed and carried out. Hundreds of such runaway and free negroes come here and die, who are paupers, and the county is at an enormous expense in burying them.

Then, upon the question of policy and economy, the question arises, what are we to do with them, the runaway slaves? The answer is, the law is ample. Sec. 2685. The runaways are to be taken up and put in jail, and put to work on the streets upon certain conditions, &c.

But, gentlemen, in executing the law, and carrying out the slave policy, we have no right to interfere with the military authorities, wherever they have slaves in their employ, or under their control; we have no right to power to interfere with them; otherwise I am assured they will not molest us in executing the civil law. Neither have we the power, and the court has no inclination to aid rebels in conveying slaves beyond our lines.

Police Proceedings.

Before Recorder SHANE—Monday, Feb. 10th.—Thomas Johnson was guilty of disorderly conduct. He "accepted the apology" by forking over to the Clerk the amount, five dollars and costs.

A negro man by the name of Isaac, got very mad, and while in this fit of mental derangement, he stole an undignified basket. He was sent down to the work house for thirty days.

James Vinson, for disorderly conduct, was fined three dollars and costs.

Wm. Warren was found guilty of violating the first sentence of the tenth commandment. His ungodliness fented up against him to the sum of three dollars and costs.

Henry Lawton, a negro man, was up for indecent exposure of person. His brief exhibition as a model artist cost Henry five dollars and costs.

Elizabeth Nickens, for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties, was made to pay the cost of her arrest.

Jim, a slave of Mrs. Adams, was up for disorderly conduct. He was fined three dollars and costs, and sent down to the workhouse to be taught better manners.

At an informal meeting of the Street Committee, yesterday evening, Alderman CHATHAM offered a resolution requesting the Mayor and the Chairman of said committee to hire thirty white laborers to work on the corporation of our city. These white laborers will obviate the necessity of employing uncertain contrabands, and they are to be put to work just as soon as they can be obtained. The resolution was adopted.

Remember the Large Auction Sale on Wednesday next at 9½ o'clock, at M. L. ALEXANDER'S. Feb 17-18.

The friends of the late ED. F. EVANS, Clerk in Quartermaster's Department, take this opportunity to return their thanks to the ladies in Mr. REDDICK'S house, for the kind attention and respect shown to the deceased.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16th 1863, (Philadelphia papers please to copy.)

To Officers and Soldiers.—You will find the finest and best stock of Hats, Caps and Gents Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in this city, at Messrs. GREEN & GREEN'S, 43 College st. Their goods are principally of their own manufacture and of the best quality. Feb 17-18.

Auction Sales.—By B. F. SHIELDS & Co., Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863. Regular Auction Sales of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Valerics. Great inducements will be offered to dealers.

B. F. SHIELDS & Co., Feb 17-18. Opposite Sweeney House.

By Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Five Brigades of Rebels for Charleston.

Gen. Seields Ordered to Department of Pacific.

The Alabama heard From.

The Steamer Swan Lost.

Mexicans Victorious in Mexico.

Reported Battle Below Port Hudson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Five brigades of Rebels passed through Richmond on Saturday, apparently for Charleston. The Rebel army from Sexton's Junction to Fredericksburg is estimated at forty-five thousand.

General Shields has been ordered to the department of the Pacific.

The Alabama sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the night of the 25th.

The steamer Swan, from Key West to New Orleans, is lost, with 17 of her crew and passengers.

Mexican victories are still reported in Mexico.

The rebel advices say that Banks fought a battle 7 miles below Port Hudson, compelling the rebels to retire. McClellan has applied for active service.

It is reported that the Senate will take up the Conscription bill to-day.

New York, Feb. 15.—Cotton 90a91.—Gold 67½.

Louisville Journal.

O. P. MYERS & Co., in the old Gazette Counting Room, opposite Adams Express office, Cherry street, are the agents of the Louisville Daily Journal, Dealers in Nashville and points South. Army Postmasters and Suters are requested to call before 4 P. M. and leave their orders. Feb 14-15

Shoet Shoes.

For men's and boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds—Ladies, Misses, and children's Shoes of all kinds. Call on J. H. FAIRBANK, No. 25 College street, W. J. MANN'S old stand, opposite Sweeney Hotel. Feb 15-16

Biscuits and Vermicelli.

Six cases just received by express and for sale by

HARNEY, HUGHES & Co., 2 doors below Methodist Book Concern, East side of the Public square. Feb 15-16

Sutlers wishing supplies of all kinds, at fair prices, will do well to call at HARNEY, HUGHES & Co., east side Public Square, two doors below Methodist Book Concern.

Just received by Express 20 barrels of Extra No. 1 Northern Apples. Feb 12-14

The highest price paid for all kinds of Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, at the Insurance, Exchange and Banking Office of W. J. MANN, corner of College and Union Sts., Nashville, Tenn. Feb 5

RECAPTURED DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE, General Orders, No. 16.] I. It having been frequently reported to the General Commanding, that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniforms, and that they have appeared thus in battle, and have thus, savage like, carried our colors to deceive us—

It is Ordered, That none so dressed shall receive, when so captured, the rights of prisoners of war, and that, in battle, no quarter be given them. When captured singly, or in squads, proving about our lines, they shall be deemed as spies, and treated accordingly. The General warns all officers and men under his command to be on their guard against these violators of the rules of civilized warfare—All foraging and scouting parties, all patrols, and all troops on the march, are enjoined to arrest and examine all persons wearing our uniform, and if found to be wearing it without lawful authority, to forward them at once to the Provost Marshals of their commands, for identification and investigation, and thence to the Provost Marshal General of the Department, that they may be dealt with as they deserve.

II. All citizens and servants without written permission, will be arrested, stripped, and punished according to the nature of the offence. Quartermasters will at once make requisitions for clothing, to be issued to servants and employees not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, C. GODDARD, Asst. Adj. Gen'l and Chief of Staff. OFFICIAL. Feb 12-10.

HEADQUARTERS POST, NASHVILLE, TENN., January 13, 1863, Special Order, No. 13.

IV. Permission is given to the municipal authorities of this city to impress vagrant negroes into the service of performing scavenger duty in the city, so far as it can be done without impeding the operations of the military impressing patrols.

By order of Brig-Gen. ROBT B. MITCHELL, Commanding Post.

JNO. PRATT, A. A. G. JNO. HORN SMITH, Mayor of Nashville. Jan 10-14

Bank-Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY by LEE & DUNN & CO., No. 25 UNION STREET.

25- These quotations are for United States Treasury Notes, (Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky):	
Bank of Tennessee	100
Bank of Kentucky	100
Bank of Indiana	100
Bank of Ohio	100
Bank of Missouri	100
Bank of Illinois	100
Bank of Michigan	100
Bank of Wisconsin	100
Bank of Minnesota	100
Bank of Iowa	100
Bank of Arkansas	100
Bank of Louisiana	100
Bank of Texas	100
Bank of Florida	100
Bank of Alabama	100
Bank of Georgia	100
Bank of South Carolina	100
Bank of North Carolina	100
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Bank of Maryland	100
Bank of Delaware	100
Bank of Pennsylvania	100
Bank of New York	100
Bank of New Jersey	100
Bank of New Hampshire	100
Bank of Vermont	100
Bank of New Mexico	100
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Bank of Washington	100
Bank of Idaho	100
Bank of Montana	100
Bank of Wyoming	100
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Bank of Arizona	100
Bank of Nevada	100

DOUBTFUL—WILD CAT.

North Western Bank of Georgia, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of the Empire State, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Albany, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Buffalo, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of New York, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Philadelphia, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Baltimore, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Washington, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of St. Louis, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Cincinnati, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Chicago, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of New Orleans, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Mobile, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Savannah, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Charleston, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Richmond, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Petersburg, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Norfolk, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Baltimore, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Philadelphia, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of New York, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of St. Louis, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Cincinnati, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Chicago, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of New Orleans, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Mobile, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Savannah, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Charleston, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Richmond, 100 1/2 dis. Bank of Petersburg, 100 1/2 dis. 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